

data = information

how
cinema

age, name, contact, vehicle, cost


wt, ht, expenses, excel

salary

Personal

VB SQL

5 mins

 companies → T-shirts → ? ? ? ?


storing → audit ? ? ?

→ data science

Data is the new oil . AI → great data

AI new LLM → H/W no

→ Data

sugar, salt → store → 

data → store → container → database ✓

SQL ✓

SeQuel

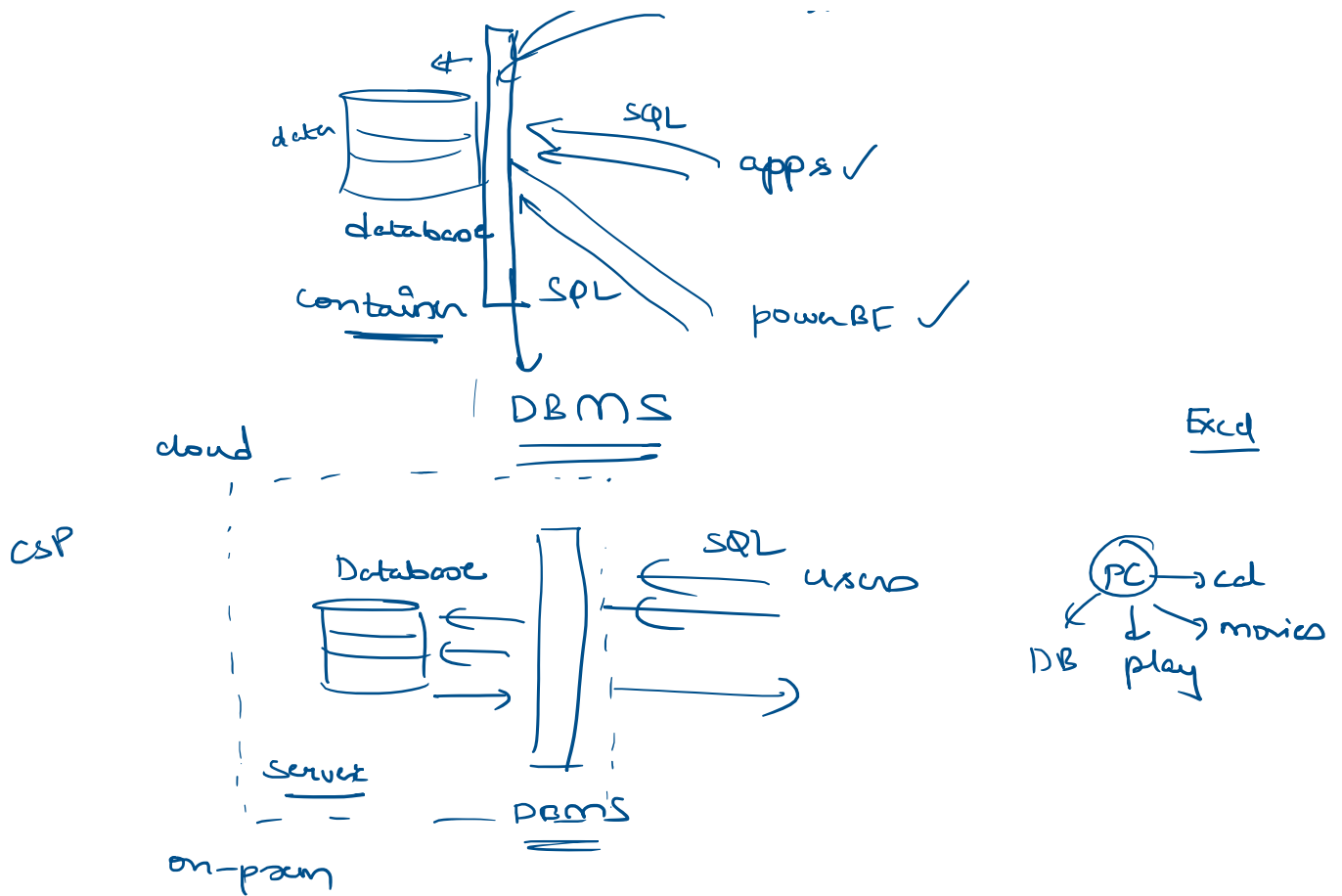
Communicate

SQL
↓ ↓ ↓

SQL human ✓



persona

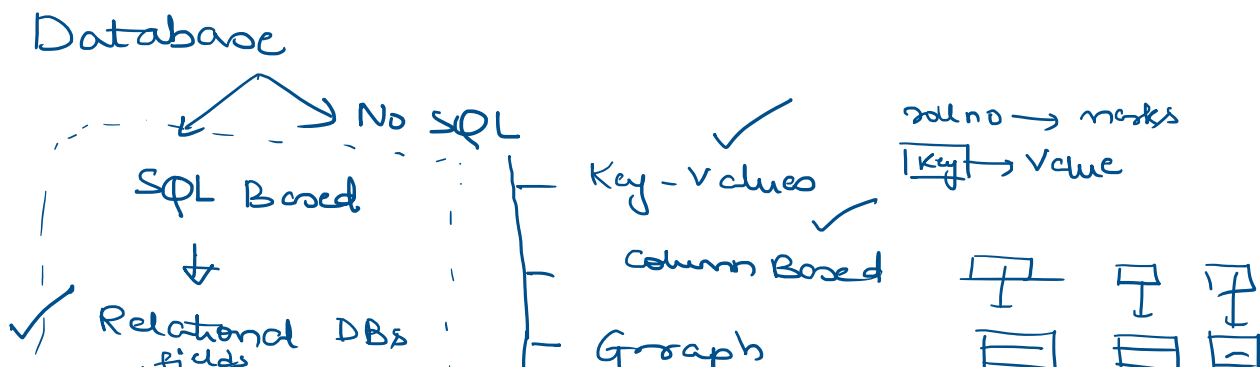


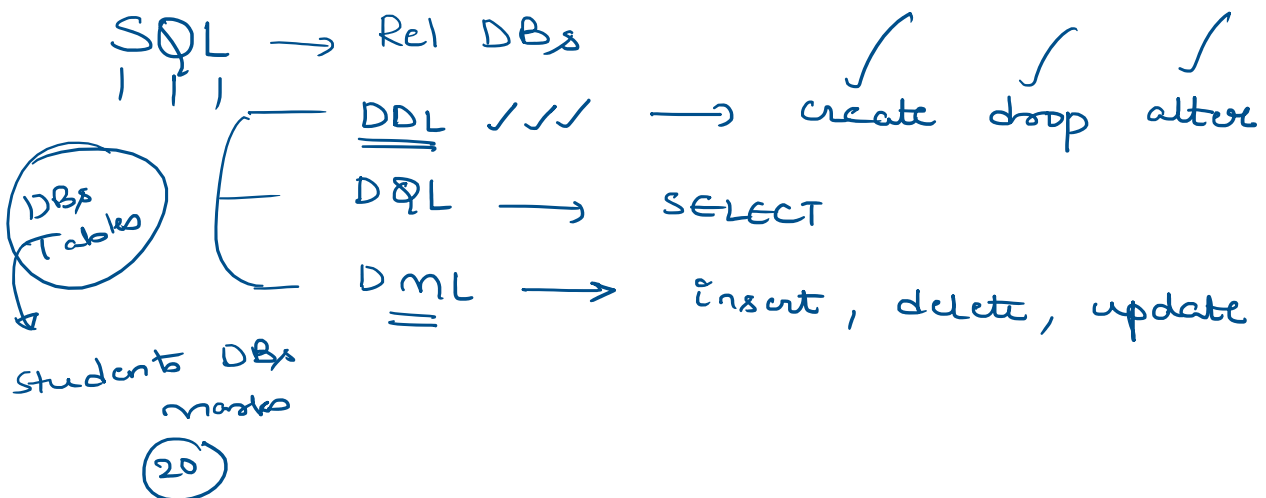
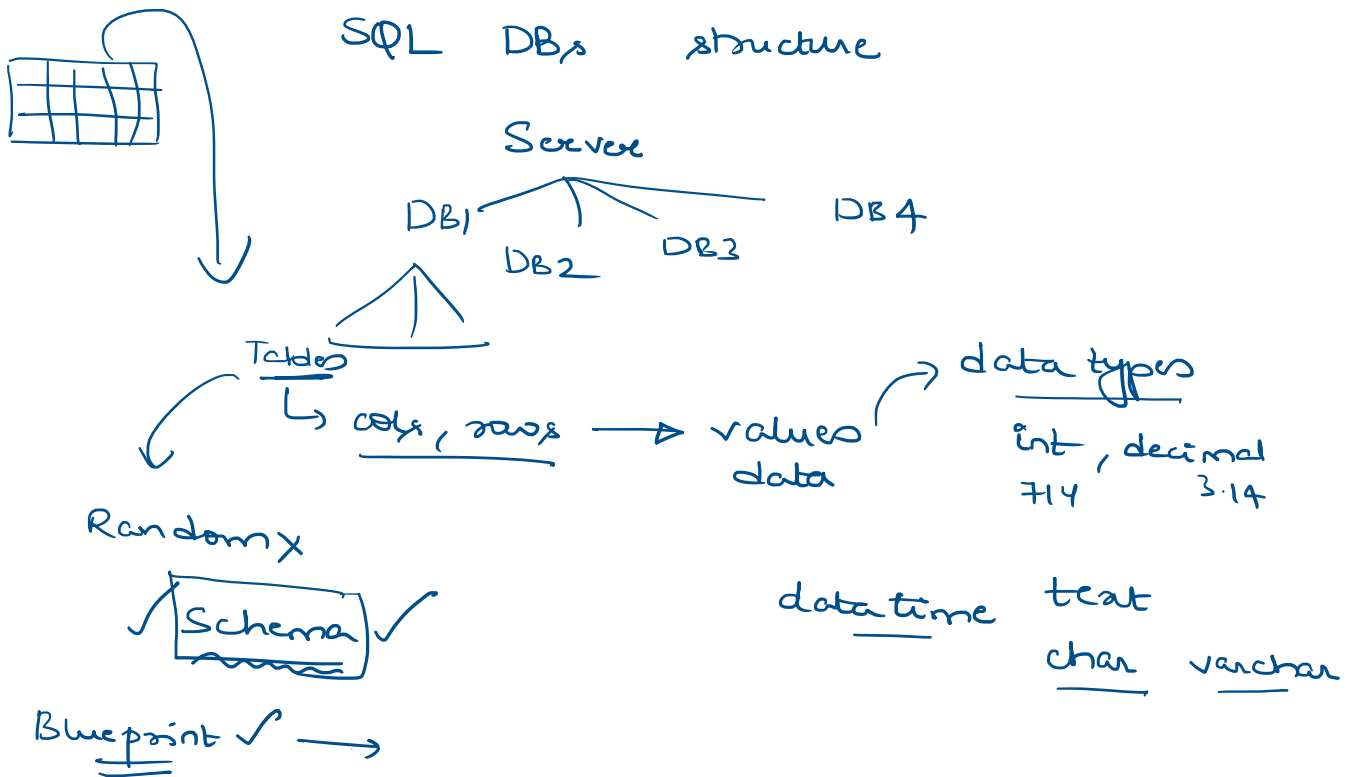
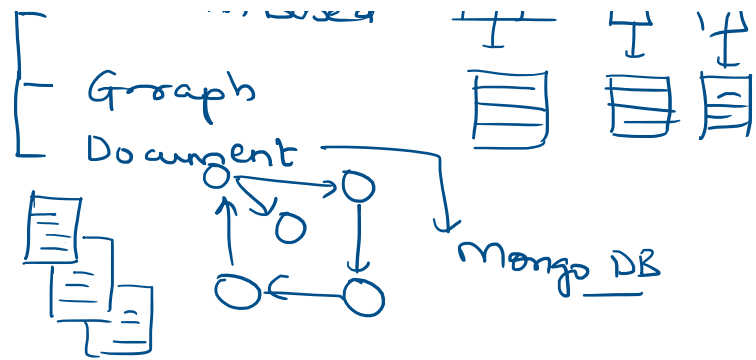
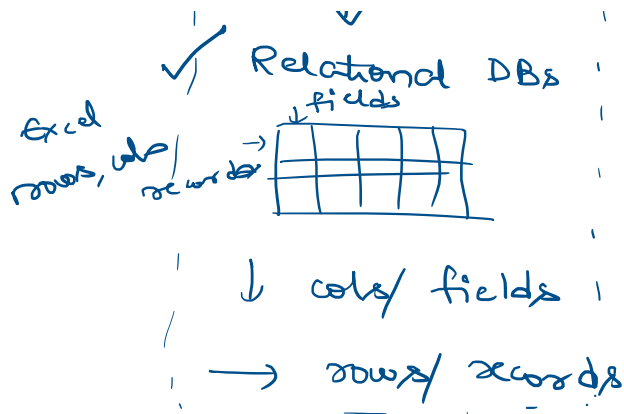
Database → stores data

✓ SQL → speak to database

DBMS → manages/handles requests to database

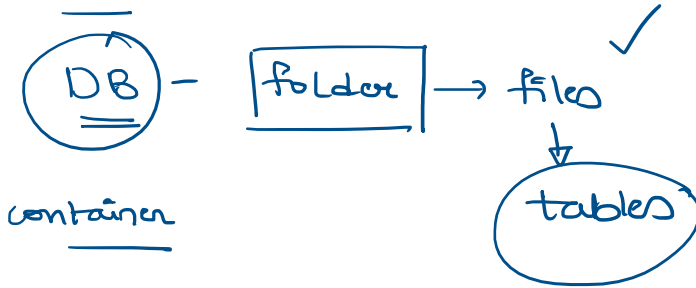
server → computer where the database is hosted.





Education

Section :-

container

int a = 1; ✓
int b = 2; X

create DATABASE databasename ;

→ create database name ;

→ CREATE DATABASE NAME ;

Analogy :- DB - Excel file
 Table - sheets

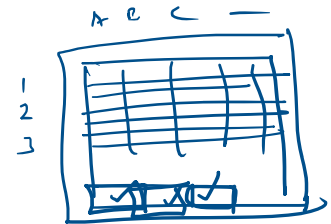
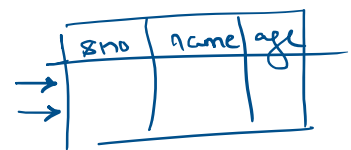
muscle - memory

Table → rows & columns ✓

↓
structure → columns → fields

↓
records → rows



create table ?

Table X → DB ✓

Record X → Table ✓
 structure

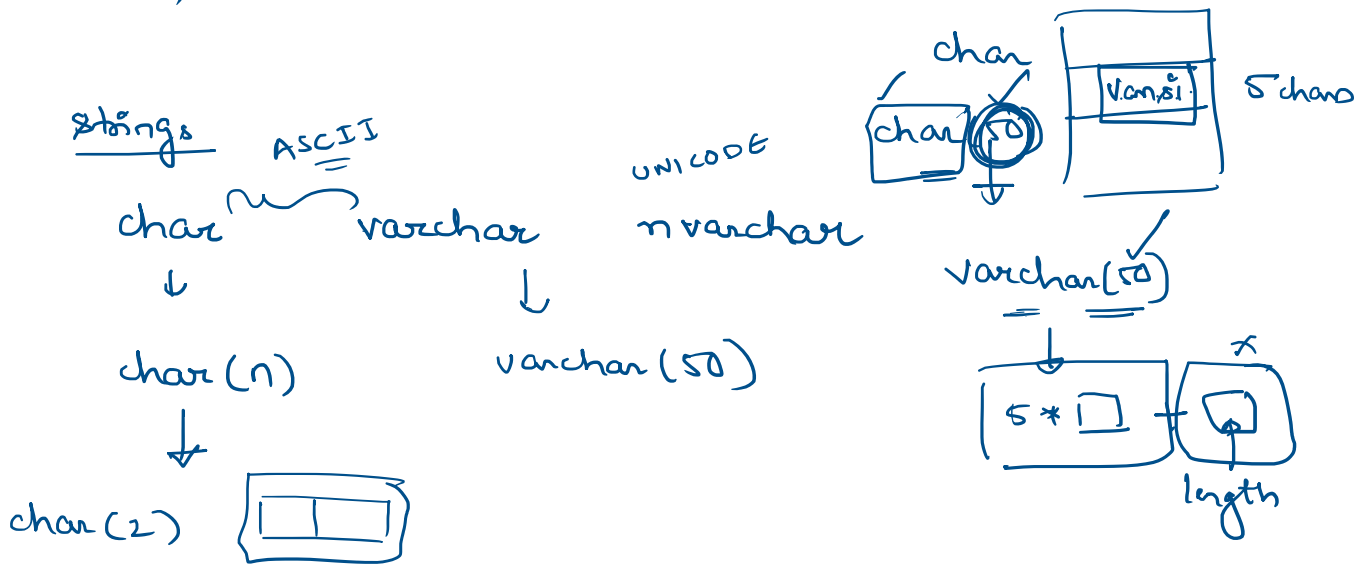
use DBNAME ;

use schoolDB ; ✓

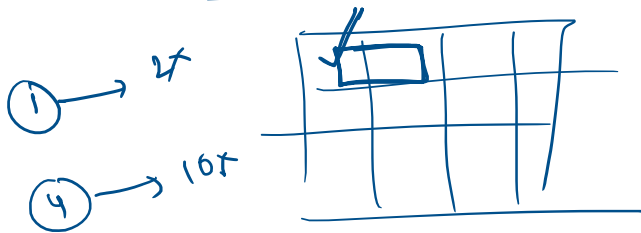
create table tablename (

 _____ } structure → columns names & types ✓

);



CS → DBMS subject



primary key



column

unique for all rows

firstname



M
F

Data Type	Description	Example
INT	Whole numbers	1, 100, -5
FLOAT	Decimal numbers	12.5, 99.99
VARCHAR(n)	Text up to n characters	'Hello', 'Amit'
CHAR(n)	Fixed-length string	'M', 'F'
DATE	Only date	'2025-06-26'
DATETIME	Date + Time	'2025-06-26 08:30:00'
BIT	Boolean (0 or 1)	0 = false, 1 = true



Column

Email ✓

Structure

↳ changes

→ alter ✓

ALTER TABLE name ✓

ADD Email VARCHAR(100)

add a new column → add →

change / modify existing column → alter column ✓

rename → sp-rename exec ✓



Insert into tablename VALUES ((✓))

FK

tid	fn	ln	sub
1	X	Y	OS
2	A	B	Dtms

cid	clno	tid
1	Sprc	1
2	dlwcho	1

tablename → drop
↓

(1)	X	Y	OS
2	A	B	Dims

PK

1	<u>Sync</u>	1
2	dicto	1

table → don
↓
foreign key

column ref PK in another
table ✓
(FK)

alter → table struc change

update → table values change

— []

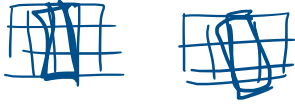
SQL

struc → cond → check ✓

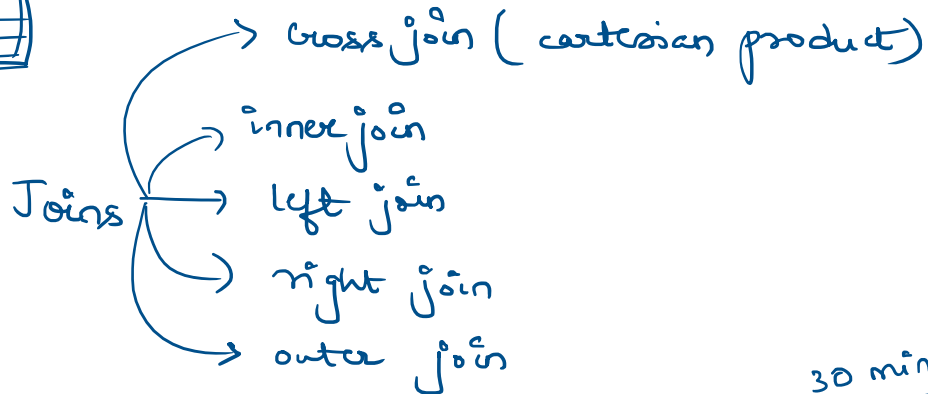
conds → where ✓

4/8

Joins ✓



way to combine two (or more) tables based on some related column.



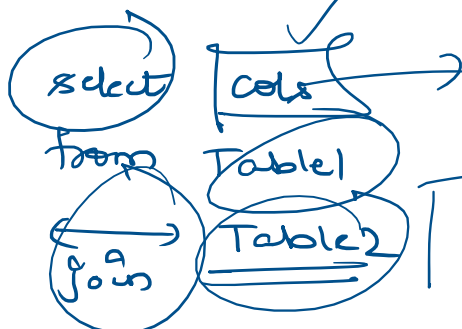
30 mins

Inner join

students, classes → classID ✓

→ common or same records ✓

select a, b from Table

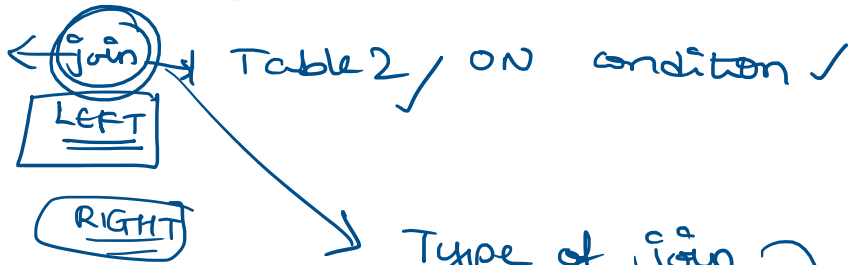
↓
a, b → columns ✓

on col condition ✓

and X → cartesian product ✓

LEFT Join

select cols
from Table1 ✓



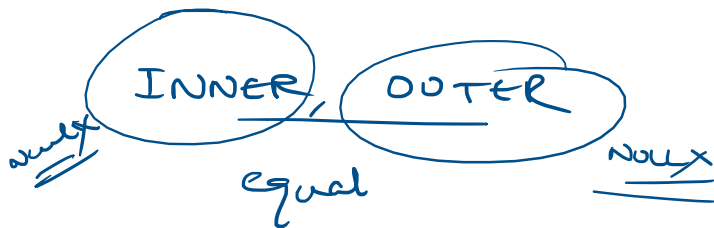
Type of join

left join

right join

left ↑ → Table1

right ↑ → Table2



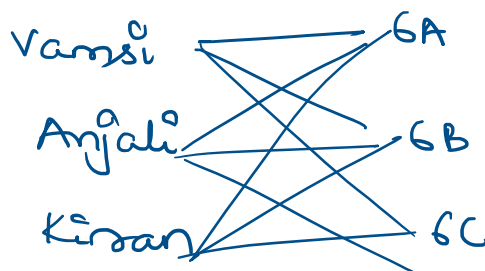
StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Age	Gender	ClassID
1	Vamsi	Bhavani	13	M	101
2	Anjali	Rao	12	F	102
3	Kiran	Sharma	13	M	NULL

ClassID	ClassName	TeacherID
101	6A	1
102	6B	2
103	6C	NULL

cols, firstname & classname

Assignment

Self join



Control
DCL, TCL
↓
Sai
✓
GRANT

SELECT, INSERT ON students TO Sai;

HR
↑
x SWE

VB
20 employees → HR
↓
DB
Sdco → DBX

REVOKE INSERT ON students FROM Sai;

TCL → DBMS → 10 videos ✓ → Transactions
ACED ✓

VB Bank DB

A → 1000
- 500
B → 500
+ 500
1000

op1

A - 500 ✓

B + 500 ✓

DCL → Grant, Revoke

TCL

↳ BT, C, R

BEGIN TRANSACTION ✓

UNDO

op1 ✓
op2 X

COMMIT ✓

ROLLBACK

Concurrency

Begin Transaction

* { UPDATE ACCOUNTS
SET Balance = Balance - 500
WHERE AccountID = 1;

ROLLBACK ✓ { UPDATE ACCOUNTS
SET Balance = Balance + 500
WHERE AccountID = 2;

COMMIT;

DCL → ✓

DDL → ✓

DML → ✓

1. DQL → select

Views

virtual table

stores the result

password

DQL → select

TCL →

✓
①

✓
②

✓
③

stores the result
of an SQL select

query ✓
pull

Anjali → db save X

Views → Updatable views
Non updatable views

Updatable views → JOIN, Groupby, having,

select * from where → aggregate, distinct

Great view ✓

Select * from view,

Alter view

Drop view

indexes, Views
functions

4 parts - SQL

- HackerRank SQL

- Online rounds / Interview

inner queries

CTEs

$$\text{max earning} = \frac{\text{months} \times \text{salary}}{\text{salary}}$$

Vamsi	2	3	→ 6
-------	---	---	-----

Bharani	3	2	→ 6
---------	---	---	-----

ABC	1	1	→ 1
-----	---	---	-----

1000

1, 6, 6 → 6

6 2

1 que → 2 tasks → ① max salary? → query

inner queries / nested queries ② employees how many? → query

20	25	36	✓ 48	55
---------------	----	----	---------	----

① inner

② outer

CTE - Common Table Expression

virtual table

WITH clauses

CTEname

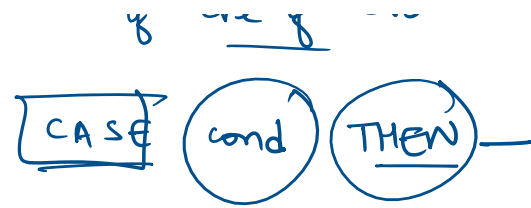
8-10 → sort Name

1-7 → sort Marks

if else if else

→ → →

1-7 → sort Marks



CASE cond THEN — END

WHEN Grade ≥ 8 THEN Name END asc

Sec 5

6

SQL Hackerrank

→ Adv SQL

1 → 10

* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

1 to 1000

2 & 3 ...

1 to 1000

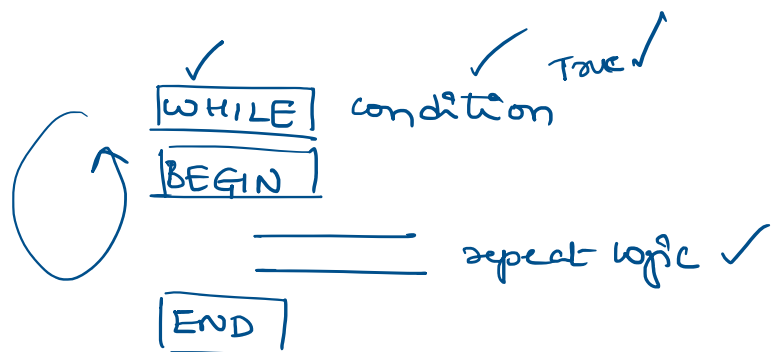
(C/C++)
Java/Python
pgm by
SQL → looping

loops

repeat

WHILE

variables ✓
SQL ↑



Declaration of variable, ?
assignment of value

DECLARE @var1 INT;

type

SELECT @var1 = 10;
value ✓

DECLARE @counter INT;

SELECT @counter = 1;

WHILE @counter <= 5

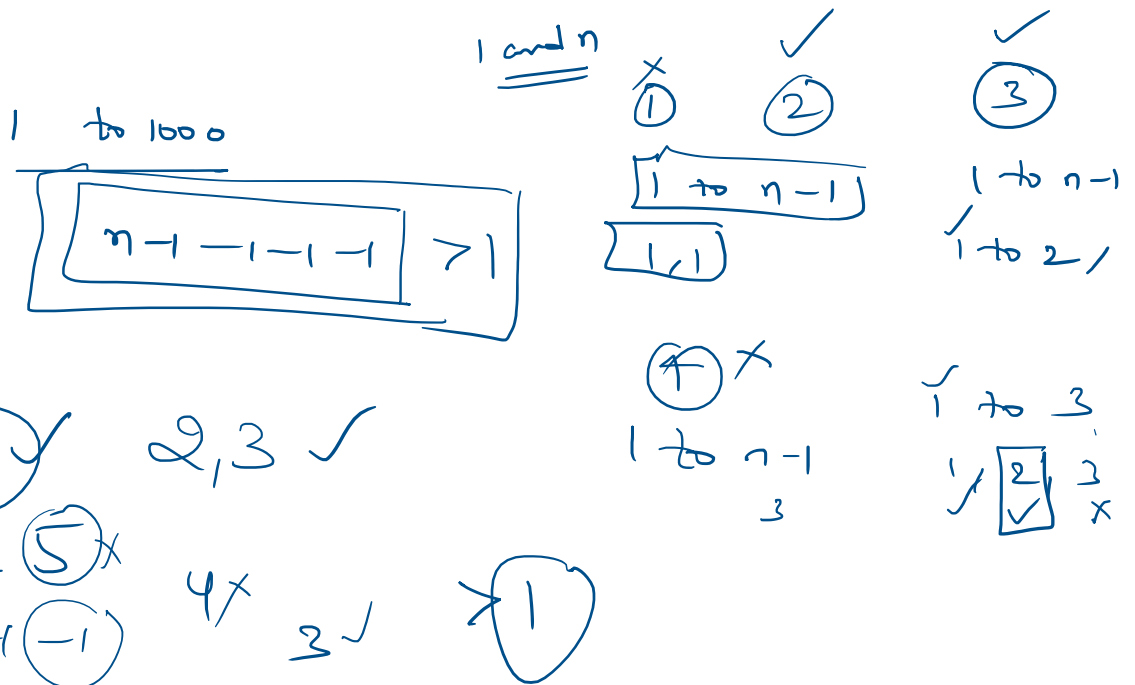
BEGIN

SELECT * from TABLE;

SELECT @counter = @counter + 1;

END

5 times
print ✓



IF cond1

_____ if true cond1

ELSE IF cond2

_____ cond1 ✗ cond2 ✓

ELSE

_____ cond1 ✗ cond2 ✗

Resourcefulness ✓

iii - ML Algo

iv - Cloud platforms AWS/GCP/Azure
(optional)

(C) Backend/Full stack - webDev ✓

SQL → i - ^{mern} JS, ^{django} Python, Java Springboot ✓

ii - APIs & CRUD Ops

iii - ORMs (object Relational Mapping)

iv - DB design & normalization

v - Git ✓

2

⑧

✓ Content ↑

Courses ↓

1-8

1-2x people

Description

① pdf ✓

② 100 types of SQL questions

Windows func (Bonus)

chktpt ✓

Recursive CTEs, Partial normalization,
Transactions